

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1882. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1882.

WHOLE NUMBER 19,148.

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1912.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALLES WINNING, BUT AT HEAVY COST

Turks Are Hard Pressed by Armies of Balkan States.

BOTH FIGHT WITH UTMOST COURAGE

Battle Around Adrianople Continues and Decisive Result Is Not Expected Until This Evening—Less Confident Reports Are Coming From Constantinople.

Athens, October 24, 1:45 A. M.—The Greeks have occupied the town of Servia and have also captured the bridge over the river Allakmon (Indje Karasa), thereby cutting off the retreat of the Turks. The government has dispatched telegrams congratulating the commander and the troops. The Greek victory was complete. The Greeks captured twenty-two guns, made many prisoners, and scattered the Turkish army. Crown Prince Constantine, telegraphing from headquarters last night, reports: "Our troops are pursuing the enemy all along the line from Camboundia to the town of Servia and on the Allakmon plain. The Turkish army has been scattered. We have taken twenty-two field guns, with their ammunition wagons, and a large quantity of ammunition and many transport wagons. Later, General Danglis sent a message saying: 'The Turks have lost heavily. We have made a number of prisoners, including one lieutenant-colonel.'"

Great Battle Being Fought.

London, October 23.—The news from the seat of war to-night tells of the continued success of the allies. The Servians have captured Novibazar and are virtual masters of Kumanova. The victories, however, have been purchased at heavy sacrifices. The situation in Thrace is becoming clearer. A great battle is being fought over a wide semi-circular front before the city of Adrianople, upon which town the Bulgarians gradually are closing in. On the east they have occupied Vasiliko and Tirnova and are continuing their advance southward.

On the west, the Bulgarians, according to official Sofia accounts, have reached the Arda. The Bulgarians have been fighting vigorously since the capture of the city. The Bulgarians have been fighting vigorously since the capture of the city. The Bulgarians have been fighting vigorously since the capture of the city.

Of the army in the center, operating in the direction of Kirk-Killaseh, there was no news to-day and evidently that was still in holding out. It is significant that to-night's Constantinople dispatches, which may be decisive result is expected to-morrow, have a less confident tone than previous dispatches from that capital. They admit that a heavy struggle is in progress, in which both sides are showing signs of bravery.

Information concerning the Montenegrin progress is meagre, but the Turkish authorities claim that Scutari has been reinforced and is safe. A Saloniki dispatch asserts that Malisori tribes are offended because the Montenegrins are proclaiming the sovereignty of King Nicholas in the captured Albanian territory. They claimed that King Nicholas give a guarantee that he will evacuate Albanian territory and secure autonomy for Albania. So far they have received no satisfactory reply, and it is reported that they are refusing to fight further for the Montenegrins, whose advance has been thereby checked.

The next news of the great campaign should be an important battle around the town of Servia, to which place the Turks have retreated from Elasona, and have been reinforced from the north.

Decisive Result To-Day.

Constantinople, October 23.—Heavy fighting continued all day along the line from Adrianople to Kirk-Killaseh, but a decisive result is not expected until to-morrow evening. Both sides are displaying the utmost bravery and determination.

The press correspondents left here to-day by special train, and are proceeding to the front. The foreign military attaches will leave for the front Friday.

Towns in Captured.

Belgrade, Serbia, October 23.—It is officially announced that the third Serbian army to-day captured the town of Novibazar after fierce fighting and great sacrifices.

The Turks are retreating from Kumanova, but the town is still in their hands. The Servians have completely surrounded it. Although the Turks hold an important position dominating the town.

Leave 2,000 Dead on Field.

Constantinople, October 23.—The Turkish newspapers report Turkish victories near Kirk-Killaseh, where they assert, Bulgarians left 2,000 dead on the field. At Maras, between the Tundja and Maras rivers, four miles to the west of Adrianople, where the Bulgarians had 20,000 men engaged, they left thousands of dead.

Turks in Strong Position.

London, October 23.—Kostendil dispatches to the Daily Telegraph says that 25,000 Servians and 25,000 Bulgarians are operating in the Kumanova district. The Turks are holding a strong position between Karatovo and Kumanova. Once that is taken the way is open for the combined armies to capture the city.

DENY FIRING PISTOLS

Policemen Deny Their Part in Fatal Shooting of Lawyer.

Salem, Mass., October 23.—Police Inspector John S. Kelliher, of Lawrence, Mass., testified to-day in the case of Ettore Giovanni and Caruso, who are on trial for the murder of Anna Lopizzo, a victim of the textile strike riots, that he had been convinced the night of January 23 last, the night the pistol girl was killed, that the time had come for the police to draw their revolvers. In spite of his conviction, however, the inspector said, he did not draw his revolver, and did not know of any policeman who fired a shot during the outbreak which resulted in the fatality.

Kelliher testified that the police had tried with their clubs to clear the streets of belligerent strikers, and had been jeered and pelted with ice and other missiles. Then he said that the fusillade of shots during which the girl was wounded. Kelliher said he drew a blackjack then and brought it down upon the backs of excited mill workers.

STEALS MORE THAN MILLION

Trust Company Employee Gets Away With Loot, Then Returns It.

Philadelphia, October 23.—Reports that had been current in Philadelphia for more than a year that the Union Trust Company had been robbed of \$1,000,000 in securities and \$300,000 in cash by an employee were confirmed to-day when Governor John K. Tener, at Harrisburg, decided that so far as the State is concerned, Walter H. Shourds, who is accused of appropriating the money and securities, will be prosecuted notwithstanding the fact that the company has been made to the trust company. The company is now known as the Merchants Union Trust Company.

KIMMEL CROSS-EXAMINATION

Alleged Imposter Engaged in Splendid Performance.

St. Louis, October 23.—Splendid passages with attorneys for St. Edna K. Bonnell, who is trying to collect \$20,000 in insurance policies on the life of George A. Kimmel, were heard to-day in the Federal court. The man who declares he is the Michigan man who disappeared in 1893. When Attorney Sweet asked him to recall an incident at the trial in 1893, Kimmel, the claimant asked Sweet, who lived only a few miles from Niles, the name of an old resident. "I don't know," said Sweet. "I was only a boy then and can't remember all those things." "Then," retorted the claimant, "you must be an imposter, too."

TESTIFIES FOR HUSBAND

Mrs. Lewis Tells Why He Shot Tolliver to Death.

San Diego, October 23.—Mrs. H. Lewis, whose husband is on trial here for the alleged murder of C. H. Tolliver and his wife, declared on the witness stand to-day that the killing was a justifiable homicide. She testified that she had given employment to Lewis, was the sequel to a criminal attack upon her in which Tolliver had been aided by his wife. The result occurred at the Tolliver home while Lewis was away on business. Mrs. Lewis testified that when she related the circumstances to her husband on his return, he was enraged and he sought out the Tollivers and shot both to death.

AVIATOR IN FATAL DROP

Louis Mitchell Falls 200 Feet to Instant Death.

Montgomery, Ala., October 23.—Aviator Louis Mitchell, while 200 feet in the air, lost control of his machine in making a spiral glide and was killed when he plunged to earth. Aviator Mitchell had been circling the exposition grounds for more than an hour at varying heights. As he began his descent in a spectacular glide he lost control of his machine, and at 200 feet the aeroplane went to pieces. Mitchell was pinned to the ground under the heavy motor, dying before surgeons could reach his spot.

Leave 2,000 Dead on Field.

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CASE WILL REST WITH JURY TO-DAY

Police-Lieutenant Becker May Learn Fate Within Few Hours.

STATE WITNESSES HOTLY ASSAILED

McIntyre Calls Defendant Victim of Conspiracy Hatched by Assassins to Save Themselves From Electric Chair—Prosecution Bitterly Resents "Vilification."

New York, October 23.—The fate of Police Lieutenant Becker, who is charged with the murder of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, will rest with the jury to-morrow. Counsel for both sides completed to-day their summing up, and all that remained to close the case when adjournment was taken to-night was Justice Goff's charge to the jury to be delivered to-morrow morning.

Becker sat throughout the day with almost immobile countenance. He heard himself characterized by John F. McIntyre, his chief counsel, as the victim of a conspiracy plotted by Jack Rose, "the head of the assassins," and by Assistant District Attorney Moss as "the brain behind the gunmen, with a tremendous motive for murder." What emotions he may have felt were masked by perfect control of his features. The defense opened its attack on the State's case almost wholly on Rose's testimony, which Mr. McIntyre denounced as unworthy of belief because "Jack Rose testified to save himself from the electric chair." He characterized the corroborating witnesses as "crooks and murderers," the State's case he summed up with a declaration that District Attorney William A. French had fathered a prosecution framed "by crooks."

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Mr. Moss warmly resented the implication that Mr. Whitman had any other motive than duty for seeking the conviction of Becker, and denounced "the vilification of counsel for the defense" as "revealing the desperate straight to which he has come."

Mr. Moss accused Mr. McIntyre of misrepresenting evidence to the jury. He impelled Becker's attorney to jump to his feet and shake his fist in the face of his opponent as he uttered an indignant denial. The lawyer declared that he would not sum up in four hours each in summing up the evidence.

"If Becker did not have a motive for the murder, why did he want to get an affidavit from the trial judge?" Mr. Moss asked. "The truth is Becker did not know how things would go. He saw the possibility that Rosenthal might be a witness against him and he got an affidavit from Rose to silence him. He got Rose to swear his own life away, so that he couldn't testify against him in this case."

Mr. McIntyre declared that the defense had dwelt throughout the trial upon the fact that Becker was a "crook" and "a murderer," "founded on the hatred of the underworld," as his explanation for the murder, but had not introduced a shred of proof that such was the case. He declared that Becker was a "crook" and "a murderer," "founded on the hatred of the underworld," as his explanation for the murder, but had not introduced a shred of proof that such was the case.

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DIAZ REVOLUTION QUICKLY CRUSHED

Federal Forces Retake Vera Cruz and Capture Rebels.

NO BIG BATTLE; ONLY A MUDDLE

Soldiers in Streets Unable to Tell Friends From Foes, and Casualties Are Very Few. Collapse of Rebellion Expected to Strengthen Administration.

Rebels Will Suffer Penalty of Death

Mexico City, October 23.—General Felix Diaz, Colonel Jose Diaz and all others of the rebellious troops and marines will be haled immediately before a court-martial and will suffer the death penalty. Orders have been issued for convening the court, which will be presided over by General Beltrán. General Diaz, although not now a member of the army, is amenable in such court under the law, which provides for trial of any civilian under like circumstances.

The collapse of the rebellious troops one week after its inception, with a minimum of fighting and bloodshed, has created the greatest surprise here. In administration circles, where optimism has been the keynote since the beginning, the outcome is regarded as the highest possible vindication of the confidence always expressed in the loyalty of the army.

General Felix Diaz, after General Reyes, has been regarded as the man who could wield the greatest influence with the army and the people. His rebellion ending in a fiasco only slightly less pronounced than that of Reyes last December, removes a danger which has long loomed on the political horizon.

Veracruz, Mexico, October 23.

The revolt of General Felix Diaz, nephew of the exiled president, has been short lived. The town of Veracruz, which he occupied with about 2,000 adherents for several days, was captured by the Federal forces to-day. The casualties were few.

Two Federal columns, commanded by Colonel Jimenez Castro and General Joaquin Beltrán, entered Veracruz from the north and south. There was slight opposition to their advance. Colonel Castro, with less than fifty men, captured General Felix Diaz, whose 200 men at police headquarters refused to fire at his command.

The revolutionists in the barracks have not yet surrendered. They say they will hold out until the last man is killed. However, the weaker spirits seem to be trying to escape. The killed and wounded number less than one hundred. No foreigner was hurt.

Desultory firing continued after the Federal forces entered the town. Instead of a great battle everything was in a muddle. Rebels and Federal troops countered each other in the streets without any knowing which side the other was affiliated with, as uniforms of all were alike.

Colonel Jimenez Castro was shot in the leg during the first firing. Colonel Diaz, of the Twenty-first Infantry, who joined General Diaz with his troops, has disappeared, but an act's search has been made. The rebel officers have been made prisoners. It is believed they will be ordered shot by summary court-martial. It is announced the soldiers will not be punished.

The United States cruiser Des Moines, Lieutenant Eburn and passed Assistant Surgeon Cohen ashore to attend the wounded.

Mexico City Surprised.—The taking of Veracruz by the Federal forces is confirmed from all quarters. President Madero has sent the following dispatches to the Governors of all the states:

"Veracruz is in the hands of the loyal troops. Diaz has been taken prisoner. There is much suppressed excitement here over the Federal victory, but little elation. On the contrary, the movement was so quickly suppressed has caused much surprise. The general opinion is, however, that the government success will operate greatly to strengthen the administration."

Autoambulance in Washington.—Washington, October 23.—Reports of the capture of Vera Cruz by Mexican Federal forces and the surrender of General Felix Diaz and his staff, with practically no show of resistance, was received with astonishment in official circles here.

It is generally believed this event marks the complete suppression of what had been looked upon as the beginning of a general rebellion involving entirely the country.

OPENS CAMPAIGN HERE



HARRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER

Barriers Are Up at Sagamore Hill

Roosevelt Rests at Home and Nothing is to be Seen of Him.

FEW VISITORS ADMITTED

In Good Shape Now and Takes Another Dip Into Politics.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., October 23.—The barrier between Sagamore Hill and the rest of the world was up to-day and nothing was to be seen of Colonel Roosevelt. A few visitors, however, succeeded in getting past and through them, the news filtered out that the Colonel was steadily improving. At 10 o'clock to-night, after his physicians had examined his wound, they gave out this bulletin:

"Colonel Roosevelt has been resting in bed since his return home and is distinctly better. The wound shows that the healing processes are going on."

"DR. JOSEPH A. BLAKE.
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Colonel Roosevelt took a dip into politics once more to-day. One of his visitors was George W. Perkins, of New York, who, with Senator Dixon, of Montana, has charge of the Colonel's campaign. Colonel Roosevelt had been impatient to see Mr. Perkins and to get in touch with the political situation again after being out of the fight for more than a week. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of New York, and his sons, Lawrence and Ernest Abbott, who are associated with Colonel Roosevelt in his editorial work, also spent a short time at Sagamore Hill.

Sits Up a While.—The Colonel was permitted to sit up a while, and was moved about the house a bit, but Mrs. Roosevelt kept a close watch on him to prevent him from overexerting himself. He ate three big meals, and it was said he was in fine spirits and in the best condition, having more strength than since he was shot. By to-morrow he expects to be able to do some work.

Dr. Scully L. Terrell, Colonel Roosevelt's physician during the campaign, who is staying in Oyster Bay to keep watch on the Colonel, visited Sagamore Hill twice during the day.

"Colonel Roosevelt is getting along in fine shape," said the doctor. "He was more active to-day and had more strength. The wound is still open, but so long as the discharge continues it should remain open to heal better from the inside."

In addition to the speech which Colonel Roosevelt is to make in New York next week, he probably will address his neighbors in this and surrounding towns at a rally in Oyster Bay on the night before election. The prospects for his speedy recovery have brought up the question of additional speeches. If the Colonel has his way and his strength holds out, he probably will make a few more addresses. It is understood that this was one of the things he discussed with Mr. Perkins to-day.

"VOICE OF PERKINS, NOT GOD"

Bryan Says Roosevelt Wins in Thinking.—Washington, October 23.—As a climax to a long day of strenuous campaigning, William J. Bryan spoke for nearly half an hour in a driving rain in the open air here to-night before a crowd too large to be accommodated in a hall which had been secured for the meeting. In the audience were many women, who stood without umbrellas and joined in the cheers for the Nebraskaan.

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TUCKER DELIVERS OPENING SPEECH

Addresses Small Audience in Behalf of Democracy.

PRAISES BRYAN AS GREAT LEADER

Apathy and Weather Kept Down Attendance—Crowd Gave Head to Speaker's Points—Wilson's Attitude Toward Modern Policies Is Defended.

Three hundred people gathered at the City Auditorium last night to hear former Congressman Harry St. George Tucker discuss the issues of the present presidential campaign. No better illustration of the public apathy toward the result of the election was needed.

The weather did its share in keeping away the crowd by providing a disagreeable cold drizzle, but the fact remains that Virginia is certain for Wilson, and only students of politics and those who love political oratory in itself, can be inveigled into listening to a discussion of party policies. The First Regent, however, worked nobly to impart to the gathering the life which the small crowd denied it. Despite its best efforts the immense auditorium, with its handful of the faithful, looked depressingly empty. Of the half-hundred vice-presidents named by the City Democratic Committee, under the auspices of which the meeting was held, only seven or eight graced the stage with their presence.

Speaker Well Received.—If the crowd was small it made amends by paying close attention to the address of the evening. Introduced by Major Miles M. Martin as an original Wilson man and one whose name is closely associated with Virginia's history and traditions, Mr. Tucker was received with acclamation, and was frequently interrupted during the evening by rounds of applause.

The gathering contained a considerable sprinkling of women, who followed the discussion with interest. The speech was played "Dixie" as a preliminary to the speaking, and the crowd responded with cheers and hand-clapping.

Throughout the speaking the crowd remained in a good-humored, receptive mood. There was an utter absence of marked feeling. The speech that it was the first public discussion of the Democratic campaign issues by a man who was among the first in Virginia to take up the fight for Wilson, and that it came as the speaker put it, "two weeks before the death of the Republican party," seemed to cause little concern.

In the middle of the speech, Thomas J. Downing, of Lancaster, entered the auditorium and made his way to the platform. Mr. Tucker promptly halted his discussion, nodded to Mr. Downing, who is an old friend, and turning to his audience, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is Mr. Downing, of Lancaster. I am glad to see him here."

The audience promptly broke into applause, and welcomed Mr. Downing with greater warmth than it accorded a previous denunciation of the obnoxious Republican theory of taxation. It was a Democratic, apathetic, well-disposed audience, and no mistake.

Practical Wilson.—Mr. Tucker's address was well-phrased and ably delivered. Early in his discussion he took up the cudgel for Mr. Wilson's interpretation of the inflationary and referendum, and for his views on governmental taxation.

For William Jennings Bryan and the part played in the Bryan conversion, the speaker said nothing but good. The Baltimore convention, he said, "was indeed the second Declaration of Independence by the American people, and Bryan was its Jefferson."

To the clarion voice of Bryan, he said, the Democratic party is indebted for its definite stand on the trust question. He it was who first pointed out the anomaly of permitting trust representatives in the party council while at the same time professing hostility to the trusts themselves.

Mr. Tucker's address was in part as follows:

Initiative and Referendum.—An objection has been made to Governor Wilson in some quarters that he favors the initiative and referendum now, but as a professor he taught the doctrine of initiative and referendum to us by the fathers, and that this change has been made for political effect. I doubt very much whether a man before me to-night, fifteen years ago, would not have been a teacher, even heard of the initiative and referendum except as a system adopted in a remote country of Europe.

But I am here to-night to say that I do not favor the primary law as a substitute for the convention system, certain that the people of the State are a unit in desiring a primary system at all. We are not to be a primary system at all. This has been indicated by State convention after State convention. The committee has been asked to take action on the initiative and referendum.